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A COLD OR CATARRH**Apply Cream in Nostrils To
Open Up Air Passages.

Ah! What relief! Your clogged nostrils open right up, the air passages of your head are clear and you can breathe freely. No more hacking, snuffling, mucus, discharge, headache, dryness—no struggling for breath at night, your cold or catarrh is gone.

Don't stay tired up! Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, soothing cream in your nostrils, let it penetrate through every air passage of the head, soothe and heal the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane, giving you instant relief. Ely's Cream Balm is just what every cold and catarrh sufferer has been seeking. It's just splendid!

**PROPER****LIGHTS****FOR****YOUR****CHILD'S****EYES.****THESE****ELECTROLIERES****CONCENTRATE****THE****LIGHT****WHERE****IT****SHOULD****BE****PRICES****\$3.50****AND****\$4.50****Southern Pub-
lic Utilities Co.****NO "WIRELESS SPARKS"
TO CAUSE EXPLOSIONS**

Paris, Sept. 31.—(Associated Press Correspondent.)—Provoking explosions at a distance by the transmission of electric sparks is an impossibility, according to Dr. Edouard Branly who, in 1890, discovered means of closing and reopening an electric current at a distance without the use of a transmitting wire, which is the principle of wireless telegraphy.

"The human species," Dr. Branly says, in talking to a representative of The Associated Press, "is paying a sufficiently large tribute to science in this war; it is scarcely worth while to discuss the visionary powers that are attributed to it. It has increased the flow of blood and the enormity of ruins making international conflicts more horrifying but there are things it cannot accomplish unfortunately."

"Science sends the Lusitania to the bottom of the Atlantic with more than a thousand human souls but it is powerless, contrary to some pretensions, to cause the destruction at a distance by electric current of the engine which by the will of man caused a disaster hitherto reserved to the wrath of the elements. Neither can it reach by radiating waves the destructive engines of the air."

"The false notion of those who pretend to transmit destructive power through space arises from the fact that wireless telegraphy is accomplished through the production of a minute spark at the receiving station. That spark being sufficient to produce an effect upon extremely sensitive instruments at great distance, they concluded that at a limited distance, of a mile for instance, a much stronger spark could be produced; as that spark is supposed to go through all sorts of obstacles they inferred that it could also pierce the steel shell of engines of war."

"In the first place no available power could produce a spark of sufficient intensity; there isn't the slightest caloric power in the wireless spark at the receiving end. In the second place it would be necessary for it to strike with absolute precision a joint or fissure in the plates in order to get into contact with the explosive."

"Different accidents erroneously attributed to the wireless current may have put some of these visionaries on this false track. It was discussed whether the Volturo was not fired at sea and if the explosion of the French battleship Iena at Toulon was not provoked by wireless sparks. The Eiffel Tower wireless transmitting station produces most formidable sparks yet not the slightest accident has ever been caused in the vicinity."

"To produce explosions at a distance something different from wireless electric currents must be found. Most of the inventions for this purpose that have come to my notice when thoroughly investigated were found to be connected with concealed clock-work and in the case when powder was brought in by dithered parties were they able to provoke an explosion."

"There are a great many 'chevaliers d'industrie,' or what you might call confidence men, in English, who have not hesitated to make profit out of the tension of the public mind by exploiting pretended inventions of this kind, but no scientist worthy of the name makes such pretensions. If there were means of blowing up the Eiffel Tower from Berlin everyone would know it, yet people are frequently misled by supposed appliances for transmitting energy—even available for industrial enterprises—without a conductor. They all want a great deal of money, one asked for the modest sum of twenty-eight million francs. One man who made the mistake of consulting me afterward learned of before, paid two hundred thousand francs for an interest in an invention of this kind. On my advice he had the ground thoroughly examined after a demonstration and hidden wires were discovered. The earth does not transmit energy, there is nothing to be done in this line excepting by wire."

"The chaining of lightning to be hurled by some ingenious device into the face of the enemy is another dream that must be forgotten. There is no possibility of the generation and wireless transmission of electric flashes, even from trench to trench, with any destructive power; the wire is needed for this as well as for any other artificial electric transmission, excepting simple wireless telegraphy."

Dr. Branly, though in his seventieth year, is almost as active as Edison. He continues the regular practice of medicine and between patients' calls pursues his researches into electric radiation with a view to perfecting receiving appliances.

"There is a mysterious something that man's sits itself between a wire and a piece of metal in contact that it is important to know more about," he says, "and I think I have found it."

A number of tourists were recently looking down the crater of Vesuvius. An American gentleman said to his companion: "That looks a good deal like the infernal regions."

An English woman hearing the remark said to another: "Good gracious! How these Americans do travel!"—Chicago Herald.

Sure He Did

Deacon—Susie, I am sorry your papa was not at meeting.

Susie—Please, no, sir! he went out walking in the woods.

Deacon—I am afraid, Susie, your papa does not fear God.

Susie—Oh, yes, sir! I guess he does. He took his gun with him—Buffalo Courier.

Don't be too keenly critical. The worm has a habit of turning when you least expect it.



Characters in John C. Fisher's Globe Theatre, New York Production of the Musical Comedy Success, "The Red Rose," New Anderson Theatre, Friday, Night October 22nd.

**The Cost of Living Has
Increased Much Faster
Than Wages in Germany**

**Statisticians Agree That Munitions
Workers Are Only Skilled Lab-
orers Who Have Received
Equitable Increase in Pay.**

Berlin, Oct. 9.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—Labor statisticians, who have been watching the situation closely and critically as the months of war have passed, agree with a fair degree of unanimity on the general effect of the conflict on wages, but disagree to some extent on the relation between the wages paid today and the cost of living—as to whether or not the workman's pay has increased as fast as prices of foodstuffs have.

They agree that the men in the "war materials" trades, and the women for that matter, today are receiving 50, 70 and even 100 per cent more than they ever did before. In most cases the advance is nearer to 100 per cent than 50 or 70 because there is no limit to the amount of work to do, there is unlimited opportunity for over-time work, wages are higher than usual and help is scarce.

In other skilled trades that supply ordinary needs—the printing and carpenter trade for instance—the advance, it is agreed, is neither so great nor so even. The printer is making from 3 to 5 marks a day more than he used to; the carpenter's gain depends on how much work he has the strength or the inclination to do; the brewer is getting an even 10 marks more a week; the leather worker, like the carpenter, can be gauged only by his capacity.

The benefits accruing to the unskilled workers simply cannot be estimated because they are so variable and so dependent upon employers' generosity, chance circumstances and the like. The authorities are agreed that these workers have been less benefited than any others, but find it impossible to determine the degree of benefit.

Alwin Koersten, secretary of the Central Employment Bureau of the Berlin trades, who might be termed a walking statistical office, and was constantly in close touch with workers of all kinds, is positive that living costs have advanced faster than wages, and that the "war materials" workers are the only ones who have kept up.

He is convinced that food prices have risen from 80 to 100 per cent or faster than the wages either of unskilled labor or of those branches of skilled labor not engaged in making war materials. Though far from being a pessimist, his inclination is to look at the matter from the standpoint of the many who have had a minimum of gain out of higher wages.

Max Steffen, head of the huge employment agency for unskilled workers, even less than Mr. Koersten believes that prices have outstripped wages, chiefly because he is in closest touch with the great mass of men and women, on whom the effect of the war has been more to give them work than to raise the wages they had been getting.

He has seen most of the thousands who drift into his enormous establishment placed where they can earn a livelihood more readily than ever before. But he also has heard from countless lips the story of the difficulty of making both ends meet. His own experiences with the cost of living has made him loathe to believe that the war has been an unmixed benefit for the worker who stays at home.

Quite of a different opinion is Dr. O. Becker, head of the Association of German Employment Bureaus, who forms his opinion from facts and figures gathered from all parts of the German empire, and who, in consequence, believes that the general situation of the workman has vastly improved and that his wages, by and large, have gone up faster than the cost of living.

In arriving at this decision he takes into account the situation of the unskilled workers, and in agreeing with Mr. Steffen that their wage increases have not been appreciably great, believes that the more and more favorable status of the country worker, in conjunction with the rapid decrease in non-employment, overbalances higher prices.

The women, far more than the men, have been the gainers in the unskilled trades, and to them, it is believed, is due the large and unexpected increase in savings deposits which the banks have recorded. A portion of them—the minority—it is estimated—have it is true, had to go to work alongside husbands and brothers who are not serving in the army, but a larger portion are comparatively prosperous.

This is due, as Mr. Koersten explains, roughly, to two things. In the first place the biggest eater and most expensive member of the family, the man, is gone and the expenses of the upkeep are being met by the government. In the second place the woman now has more than one source of income—her share of her husband's pay and what she herself earns. This applies of course only to the working woman.

Some fifty thousand women in Berlin alone are doing men's work. The greater part of them at the same time receive from the state at least something toward their support. The exact ratio of the present family income to that of, say, fourteen months ago, is unobtainable, but it is believed in a large number of cases to be nearly as great as before.

With the family's chief expense away, it has been possible for the women to establish almost a record in saving. Thus the July deposits in Berlin savings banks this year were 12,865,000 marks, as against 8,730,000 marks last year. The withdrawals reached 4,105,000 marks in comparison with 3,336,000 marks in 1914, an unusually high figure caused by the war scare.

Horus Plüschke seems to have a wonderful opinion of his knowledge. "Poke me," he should say he has. Why, I have actually heard attempts to argue with his son, who is in his freshman year at college.—Birmingham

TREASURE SEEKERS BARRED

Not Allowed to Dig for Capt Kidd's Gold in Wayne County.

(New York Sun.)

If Maria Coleman alleged colored seer and clairvoyant, and her band of co-workers expect to continue their search for \$50,000 in gold which she says is buried within 30 miles of Richmond, they will have to do their digging in a territory adjacent to Wayne county, says a Richmond, Ind., dispatch. Notice has been served on Mrs. Coleman that she will be arrested for trespass if she sets foot in Wayne county with intent to dig for the mythical pot of gold.

Mrs. Coleman, it is said, interested numbers of negroes last spring in a "revelation" that had come to her relative to the treasure buried by Captain Kidd. She said that for a century search for the Captain Kidd treasure had been made along the Atlantic coast, under the supposition that Kidd's pirate ship had held the treasure when it was wrecked on the beach and that the iron chests of gold were buried in the sand to await such time as the crew could arrange to carry it away again.

Mrs. Coleman's revelation was to the effect that the buried treasure was found by deserters from the pirate ship's crew, was carried inland and either buried in Ohio or Indiana, within 30 miles of Richmond. Proceedings began across the Ohio line last April. For six weeks the little band of treasure hunters, headed by Mrs. Coleman, left Richmond at night and dug holes in the earth in Preble and Darke counties, Ohio. There was no clue to the treasure but the searchers never grew weary or discouraged.

The answers to correspondents editor was in a quandary.

"There's a communication from a woman who wants to know how long it takes to do up a shirt," he said.

"That depends on the laundry," volunteered the sporting editor. "The one I patronize will do up a shirt in about three washings."—Life.

DANGERS IN DELAY

Kidney Diseases Are Too Dangerous for Anderson People to Neglect.

The great danger of kidney troubles is that they so often get a firm hold before the sufferer recognizes them. Health will be gradually undermined. Backache, headache, nervousness, lameness, soreness, lumbago, urinary troubles, dropsy, gravel and Bright's disease may follow as the kidneys get worse. Don't neglect your kidneys. Help the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills, which are so strongly recommended right here in Anderson.

Mrs. S. M. Farmer, 1204 S. Main St., Anderson, says: "I was in bad shape with kidney complaint. I couldn't lie on my back and many nights I was obliged to keep turning from one side to the other. My kidneys acted too freely at times, then again, not often enough and the kidney secretions were unnatural. I had bad dizzy spells, too. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me and several more boxes fixed me up in good shape."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Farmer had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Fresh Cheese for Wednesday and Thursday at, per lb. (Limit 2 lb to customer) **20c**

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